The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,548—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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e. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ARYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ „

The Manóra and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wines.
Suez	250	220	80	
Port Said	380	340	90	
Messina	500	440	140	
Naples	500	440	140	
Leghorn	500	440	140	
Genoa	500	440	140	
Marseilles	550	490	140	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be pr ferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazett*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for sin le Copy, One Anna.

"MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the Best."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

1745 Newspapers recommend them. See *The Graphic.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—

"In three graduated oblique points are inestimable."—*Newry Reporter.*

6d. and 1s. per Box, at all Stationers throughout the World.

Patentees: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
23 to 33, Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	336	A. Coleman	27th June.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W. Hazelwood	11th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Tofbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3783	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GERLONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2002	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	18th Augt.
ASSAM	3833	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MAHARAJAH, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444
Fire Premiums } In 1870 ... £139,808
after deducting } „ 1873 ... £295,149
Re-insurances. } „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household French Polished furniture, at Forbes Street, No. 34.

TO-TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome French-polished furniture, carriage, &c., &c., the property of Vullubdass Dhunjee, Esq., the same comprising glasswere and handsom-ly carved French-polished blackwood furniture, such as blackwood writing table, drawing room camp sofa, and dressing table, sofa couches, drawing room, easy low Madeira pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, flower vases.

Property on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Shigram. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork o the bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate so es on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism hadleft me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief, and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamonds at the bottom of he bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO., IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are requested to SEND in CLAIMS to

W. M. MACAULAY AND
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees.

24, Apollo Street, 26th June 1879.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

GOKULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS, Esquire, has given Notice of Motion as follows:—

"When the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1878 comes before the Special General Meeting of the Corporation on SATURDAY, 28th instant, it is my intention to move that it is desirable that a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to enquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this City liable to Municipal Taxes."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE HORMUZJEE SUNTOOK and DORABJEE BYRAMJEE PATEL, Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late DINSHAW JAMSETJEE BUTLIWALA, have contracted to SELL unto HAPOONHAI KUKUL, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a chawl, or range of buildings standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Bunian Row, on the southern side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvie, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1066, New No. 8244, Old Survey No. 2111 and New Survey No. 1356, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Natha Jadowjee, on or towards the west by the house of Jaicorebai, on or towards the north by the Bunian Row, and on or towards the south by the newspaper passage, and which said premises were formerly and is now in the occupation of Shah Kalidass Munguljee and other tenants.

All persons having any Claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 38, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 26th day of June 1879.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

AWARDS TO WHEELER AND WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:—

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work, both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for the new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine for "superior quality of work in leather-stitching."

3. A Medal and Diploma for Sewing Machine Needlework:—

"A superb display of Needlework executed upon the Wheeler and Wilson Machine, exquisite in design and finish, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest leather."

(Sd.) A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest: "MYER ASCHE,
Assistant Secretary.
(Seal)

HAND AND TREADLE MACHINES Price Rs. 60 to 165.
Apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

AN Unspeakable Luxury, Restorative, Preservative, Beautifying. A large Factor in Physical Comfort in India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Discount 10 per cent on a dozen of either size.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.
RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls; with accurately graduated Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 12.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use.....	Rs. 3	0 Rs. 3

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.—Arrangements have been made for RECEIVING BOARDERS. Apply to the HEAD MISTRESS.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGINGS (furnished or unfurnished) for 3 or 4 Gentlemen at "Lockley Hall," Byculla. For terms, address B. T. T., care this Office

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Arab HORSE, Height about 14-1, age four off. Price Rs. 400. Apply to F. A. O., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FINE BREAD (made by Machinery,) 8 lbs. per Rupee. RATION BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee. J. PEARSE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
The Original Oxford Cloth, Cool, Soft and Absorbing, ... six Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
New French Cambric, Latest Designs ... six Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
The New Material, Tropical Flannel Shrinkless..... six Rs. 46

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c...six Rs. 23

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Superfine Long Cloth. Best Linen Fronts, &c ..... six Rs. 28

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Ex Super Long Cloth. For Dress, &c. six Rs. 31

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Best Wove Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk. six Rs. 52

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Best Silk and Wool, a Splendid Assortment ..... six Rs. 52

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Leave nothing to be desired are perfect in fit, and carefully Sewn.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Thin Scotch Tweeds, a Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to Rs. 85

HOAR & Co's SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to..... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Chaviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18 to..... Rs. 21

HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..... Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..... Rs. 42

HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angolas, Cashmere, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord..... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord..... Rs 26

HOAR & Co.'s CLOTHING is made up with correct taste and finished in the best West End style.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.
Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders.

The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & COMPANY, TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c., BOMBAY. { 3, Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
THE HOT SEASON.

WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from	2 8	each
„ Lisle Thread Socks, from	15 0	doz.
Fine Cotton Socks, from	8 8	„
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality)	28 8	doz.
Thin soft Merino Socks from	23 0	doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from	18 8	doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached	5 0	„
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	5 8	„

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth"	11 0	each
Oxford	11 0	„
Cambric	7 8	„
Silk and Wool	19 0	„
All silk (a great luxury)	25 0	

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot	2 8	each

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets, new shape	6 8
Drill on Cork Helmets	8 8
Large Pith Topees from	6 8
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen	15 0
Andree's Teral Hat	18 8
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes	9 8
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2 0
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined)	5 8
Buff Alpaca „	7 8
White Umbrella covers	2 8

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c.
Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHOD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH JUNE 1879.

So far as actual transactions are concerned the business of the week has been most limited in character, and it is difficult to say in which branch of trade the greatest dulness has been apparent. Export operations have been at a standstill for some days past owing to the weather, and although the heavy rains we are now having are in favour of an increased demand for imports later on, the effect in the meantime is to restrict purchases for the up-country markets to the smallest possible limits. All advices from the districts, however, as regards crop prospects are favourable, and should the season turn out as well as it has begun, the effect on trade, after the three bad years we have had, cannot fail to be most marked. Money continues easy; Sterling Exchange dull and declining; Freights slack; Government Paper quiet; Shares depressed.

The political situation in Egypt has excited a considerable amount of interest in commercial circles here this week, and the probable effect on the trade of the port, should hostilities arise and the navigation of the Suez Canal be interfered with, has been freely discussed. The contingency, however, is looked upon as too remote to exercise any effect on our various markets, the general opinion amongst business people being that the deposition of the Khedive will be carried out, without the Great Powers having to resort to armed force.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 21st instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 16 lacs, and although this was mainly owing to a large addition to Government Deposits, it was generally anticipated that a reduction would be made in rates of discount at the directors weekly board meeting on Wednesday. Although no such movement has been made, however, and the minimum on fixed loans still stands at 7 per cent., the outside market continues to tend towards increased ease, and even at 5 per cent. per annum, the demand for accommodation is very light.

EXCHANGE.—After our report for last Mail was in print the position of the market underwent a sudden revulsion, on receipt of a Reuter's telegram on mail day that Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament had stated that there was no intention on the part of the Government to alter the gold standard, and that the suspension of sales of Silver was owing to the depreciation in the value of the Metal. On the face of it, this brings back the former position, making the value of Silver depend on the price the German Government would accept, as the statement seems a distinct contradiction of the information furnished just a week previously by the British Ambassador at Berlin, as well as the statement made by Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons to the effect that no further sales of German Silver would be made, and although a strong belief exists here that the surplus Silver will after all be required to augment the new coinage, and will not therefore come on the market, the position undoubtedly lacks a great portion of the strength it apparently had a week ago, and as might be expected under the circumstances, the Exchange value of the Rupee has undergone a material decline. Before the departure of the steamer rates receded ¼d. in Bank and 1-16d. in Private Bills, and on Saturday a further decline of 3-16d. took place all round. On Monday Private Paper was negotiable on easier terms by 1-16d., but no further change took place until Wednesday when a recovery of 1-16d. was established, apparently in anticipation of the weekly Council drafts bringing comparitively full prices. This, however, was not the case, telegrams received this morning reporting the allotment of Rs. 18,20,000 to Calcutta and Rs. 60,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 7-77d. and Rs. 11,20,000 to Bombay at 1s. 7-76d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 7¾d. receiving 64 per cent. The effect of this was to cause the market this morning to open quiet with a decline of 1-16d., but a firmer feeling has been apparent during the day, closing quotations being:—Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. to ¾d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 3 1-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 ¾d. per Rupee.

Although at the moment the feeling is not strong, the general idea seems to be that even taking the altered aspect of the surroundings of the market into account, rates are now at a level from which we are not likely to see a permanent decline. It may be that the Silver held by Germany may come on the market eventually, but even if it does, it would only be at something considerably over the present quotation, and in the meantime there is every appearance of the demand for China being maintained until the Calcutta export season becomes more active.

The amount of Council drafts to be offered next Wednesday is again 30 lacs. Bar Silver is now quoted at 51¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.

Gold is quoted at Rs. 19 per tola, but there is nothing doing for export.

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at 1-16d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 223 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 10¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The decline in Exchange has naturally exercised a depressing effect on Paper, and although there has been no extreme pressure to sell, there have been more sellers than buyers, and rates are quite ½ per cent. lower on the week, to-day's closing quotations being:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾.

SHARES.—The market remains very depressed with no sympton of improvement, and, as a general rule, any alterations in prices are in favour of buyers. In *Bank* shares we note a decline of 1½ per cent. in the Bombay which now stand at Rs. 670. Agra are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 128, National Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 112. *Land* Companies are almost nominal. Freres are quoted Rs. 1 higher, Colaba and Port Canning both Re. 1 lower. In *Press* shares there is nothing doing. We note a decline of Rs. 15 in Bcrar and Rs. 10 in Mofussil Company. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares are all depressed by the unfavourable position of the market for Goods and Yarns, while the numerous mills which have still to be sold by auction, add to the indisposition which people have to invest in the industry at present. Our quotations show a decline during the week of Rs. 100 in Bhownugger Mills, Rs. 90 in Coorla, Rs. 50 in National and Sassoon, Rs. 35 in Jawraz Balloo and Khutso Muccunjee, Rs. 30 in Dhurrumsey and Empress, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Goculdas and Sholapore, Rs. 20 in Bombay United and Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Khandesh and Victoria, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Mazagon. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we note a decline of Rs. 100 in Bombay Fire Insurance, Rs. 25 in Bombay Saw Mills and Prince of Wales Insurance Company, Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company, and Rs. 7½ per share in Treacher and Company, Limited.

PIECE GOODS.—The past week has been in almost every respect a count-rpart of the preceding. The demand both from first hands and the bazaar is limited in the extreme, and transactions have been quite of a retail character, the actual clearances from the bazaar being only 1,200 to 1,400 packages. Stocks are again somewhat larger, and prices are partially As. 1 per piece lower, but as regards the future prospects are certainly no worse than they were. On the contrary, dealers seem inclined to anticipate an improved demand after the Monsoon, and we hear of orders on a considerable scale having gone forward for shipment two months hence.

GREY GOODS.—Shirtings have been in limited request, and in 39 Inch Goods the clearances have been small, while prices in some cases are As. 1 per piece lower. In the Wider Makes the business doing has been small, and quotations are nominally unchanged. Printers are dull and prices are As. 1 lower. Madapollams are dull but nominally unchanged, a remark which is equally applicable to T. Cloths, Jaconets, Mulls, and Dhoties are all quiet and only saleable in quantity at a concession from quoted rates. *Bleached Goods* are very dull, and there is nothing doing, except a small local demand. Rates are nominally unchanged. *Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red* Goods are only in small request, and stocks being comparitively liberal, prices tend downwards. *Local* Goods are depressed and sales are difficult unless at a material reduction.

TWIST.—The demand has been very limited, and in English Yarns the amount of business passing has been very small. Prices are most easy, are As. ½ per lb. lower, and even at that there are more sellers than buyers. Local Yarns are very dull, and the production is in excess of requirements, notwithstanding a number of mills being at a standstill.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The demand is slow, and only a small business has been done during the week. *Braziers* are quoted As. 4 per cwt. lower, other kinds unchanged, Stocks are large. *Yellow Metal* is very dull, but there is no change in quotations. *Iron* is quiet, and transactions during the week have been small. British Bars are Rs. 1 per candy lower, but other makes are unaltered.

COALS.—The actual demand for consumption has been very limited, but owing to the Egyptian difficulty sellers have been unwilling to force sales, and prices are practically unaltered. The only transaction reported in arrivals is 1,000 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The state of the weather has practically put an end to transactions for export, but guided by the tenor of the telegraphic advices from Liverpool, prices have maintained their level throughout the week. The purchases reported sum up a total of about 4,000 bales, made up mainly of G. F. to F. G. F. Oomra for the Continent, but these may be regarded as about the termination of the season.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	11,136	19,138	8,970
Total Since 1st September...	790,749	925,616	1,099,128

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 16,062 bales, making a total of 520,062 bales since 1st January against 604,825 bales for the same period last year. We are thus to date 80,763 bales behind last season, but the deficiency will be reduced before the end of the month, and it is evident the clearances for the six months will fall very little short of 550,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 239 =	6
Oomra	" 231 =	5 13/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 226 =	5 11/16d.
G. F. Do	" 221 =	5 9/16d.
Good Dholleras	" 229 =	5¾d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 223 =	5½d.
G. F. Do.	" 218 =	5½d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 216 =	5 7/16d.
" Compta	" 208 =	5¼d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in small request, and although supplies are limited prices have not undergone any change, quotations to-day being still Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2, per cwt. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is equally limited, and quotations have receded to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. For *Gingelly* the quoted rates are Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for White and Rs. 41 to Rs. 42 for Red and Brown per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	660
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	135 do	970
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.s.	540
Bullary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Borar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Darwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	475
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	200	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co	353	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co	500	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,123	400	all	30 do	1974
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	458
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Co	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co, Limited	1220	100	100	10 p.s.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co	600	1,000	all	...	375
Landing and Shipping Co of Karrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,00	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,625
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,500	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Vlogas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-5-0
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-0-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-4-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-0-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-14-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP HANNIBAL, 1,203 tons, Captain H. J. Skrimshire, will sail to-day for Narakel, in ballast.

THE BARQUE COLDSTREAM, 683 tons, Captain J. Walker, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP THUNDERBOLT, 1,193 tons, Captain G. H. Parsons, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Newcastle, 4th April, with a cargo of 1,510 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 22 seamen of the wrecked *s. s.* AVA. The same Co.'s *s. s.* Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Umballa (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, June 1.
	Thunderbolt	Parsons	Newcastle, Apr 4.
26	Khandalla (s)	Mann	Calcutta, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Thomas Wood	Ingham	Moulmein.
	Eagle	Atkinson	Tuticorin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hannibal, Skrimshire, to Narakel.
Barque Cold Stream, Walker, to Havre.

The steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 Goa (s) ..... Macaulay ..... Bombay, Jan 31.
Queen Victoria (s) .. Sargster ..... London, May 16.
Chin Yang ..... Coulden ..... Cardiff, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Steamers Bushcer, Himalaya and Madura. Ships Chrysomene and Norval.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—9 cases soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Speke Hall s—1 cask hardware, Abdoolaily Dawoodkhan.
Clan Lamont s—2 casks glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

St George s—5 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Childers—50 durms linseed oil, 15 casks yellow ochre. 2 casks pumice stone and 15 cases victoria blue, Adomjee Jewanjee; 50 durms linseed oil and 20 durms turpentine, Tyebally Surufally and Co.
Eagle—1,021 cakes hard spelter, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases old tom, Manuckjee Bhicajee, 50 kegs red lead, the Agra Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—76 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Singapore s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—187½ cwts myrabollams, Gooldass Jaithanee; 59 bales rags, Damjee Visram; 82 bales cotton waste, Heptoolla Shaik Adamand Co; 30 bales wool, Tockersee Jewraz; 35 bales wool, Vussanjee Bhanjee; 3 bales wool, Motee Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Flemingo s—6 bales skins, Dossmahamed Hasumbhoy.
Mongolia s—6 cwts dry rose flowers, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 103 cwts India rubber, Visram Tricomsey; 5 cwts E. teeth, Shurif Durvesh; 5 cwts E. teeth, Manchund Jewarchund; 18 bundles woolen carpets, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—112½ cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 175 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Singapore s—801 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Travancore s—4 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Speke Hall s—150 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.
Travancore s—201 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 30 sacks coffee, 125 bales cottons, and 8 bales hides, P and O S N Co.
Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—60 bales cotton, Shreeram Sowdutroy.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—193 bal gr—ies, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia s—4 bundles carpets, M S Namajee; 6 bundles silk, M H Cornay; 6 bundles silk, A S M Sherazi; 25 bundles silk, Hajee Zanai Abedo.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1246 Wimona, Bray—Boston, March 24.
816 Silver Bloom, Rutter—New York, March 26.
1446 Roxellana, Baillie—Liverpool, March 27.
1374 Woodburn, Burn—Clyde, March 31.
1262 British Sovereign, Kendell—London, April 2.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—London, April 5.
1429 Sierra Madrona, Murdock—Liverpool, April 8.
1438 Ballochmyle, Loudon—North Shields, April 12.
1314 Albula, Passmore—Liverpool, April 12.
1613 Century of Peebles, Fairbairn—Cardiff, April 13.
1734 Wandering Jew, Talpey—Liverpool, April 13.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Webster—London, April 21.
1116 Summer R. Mead, Dixon—New York, April 21.
1551 Vellore, Thomas—Liverpool, April 23.
1865 County of Aberdeen—Clyde, April 25.
1175 Aberconnolde, Adamson—North Shields, May 1.
2058 Bates Family, Baily—Liverpool, May 4.
1413 Mohur, Hancock—Liverpool, May 5.
1211 Yarkand, Callander—Newport, via Aden, May 6.
1364 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Shields, May 8.
1133 Agnes Sutherland, Sutherland—Liverpool, May 9.
1278 Janet Cowan, Campbell—Dundee, May 9.
997 County of Forfar, Stoak—Clyde, May 10.
1428 Knight of the Thistle, Munro—Newport, May 13.
1289 Regent, Treadwell—Liverpool, May 16.
1399 Kinross, Hancock—Liverpool, May 17.
1497 Calzean, Fernie—Cardiff, May 23.
1139 Prince Victor, Baillie—Liverpool, May 24.
1237 Inch Keith, Peebles—Shields, May 24.
2278 Great Victoria, Pitt—Tyne, May 29.
987 Red Cross, Waddle—Greenock, May 29.
1270 Varuna, Macaulay—Liverpool, May 29.
1465 Earydice, Young—Tyne, May 31.
938 Cyprus, Shaffer—Liverpool, June 5.
1250 F. F. Webster, Cutting—Dundee, June 5.
1389 North Riding, Ward—Liverpool, June 16.
940 Scottish Admiral, Cooper—London, loading.
1768 Rock Terrace, Fletcher—Liverpool, loading.
1464 Rocklands, Farr—Liverpool, loading.
746 Lammerlaw, Price—Cardiff, loading.
1379 Broomhall, Bate—Cardiff, loading.
1390 Muskota, Cutter—Liverpool, loading.
1397 George F. Manson, Humphrey—Liverpool, loading.
1362 Citadel, Magee—Cardiff, loading.
1477 Rufus E. Wood, Davis—Cardiff, loading.
1339 Prince Regent, Wishart—Cardiff, loading.
1062 Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes—Cardiff, loading.
1075 Loch Ranza, Suding—Greenock, loading.
1133 Eivian, Jones—Sunderland, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1162 St. James—Moulmein, May 10.
987 Lady Melville, Hansen—Moulmein, June 5.
1136 Romania, Jack—Moulmein, June 17.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Australia, loading.
1059 James Edwards—Moulmein, loading.
1053 Loch Leve, Scott—Australia, loading.
1190 Canon Harrison, Hawes—Australia, loading.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 25th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·618
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·947
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind	SW. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours... From midnight to midnight.	377
Fall of Rain	2·15
Total fall during the month	14·04
" year	19·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th June.	0·13

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

White, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.

JUNE 25.

Darly, Lieut, R A, to join, from England.
St. Quintin, Captain, 10th Hussars, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Forbes, Lieut Gen., Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Philips, Major, 1st Bind Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Tydd, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Amritsar.

JUNE 26.

Kelsey, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Ali Khet.
Spence, Lieut, Comt Dept, on leave, from Ali Khet.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Vincent, Captain, 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Augur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C B Adams, 66th Foot, is appointed a Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps.

So much of G O, dated 28th February as refers to Surgeon C T Peters, 1st Regiment N I, is cancelled.

The resignation of Captain C H B Forbes, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is accepted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, Major W A Salmon, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Janjira.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough:—Col T Waddington, Staff Corps, Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Lieut-Col G F Worsley, R A, is appointed Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L P Walsh to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker, has delivered over charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

Mr J W Walker has assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

Sir F H Souter, Kt, C S I, and Mr R H Vincent have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Messrs R H Vincent and T Mills have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr F C Jones is appointed to act as Assistant District Superintent of Police in the Kurrachee District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W R Hamilton to be Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmednagar; Mr J Edwards to be District Deputy Collector of Khandesh; Mr J A Crawford to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr W M Fletcher, Acting Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr H C Davidson, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major W Nolan, to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Dr H Cook.

Mr G B Reid has delivered over and Mr A A Borradaile has received charge of the offices of the First and Supernumerary Assistant Collectors Northern Division.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over and Mr A C Boevey received charge of the office of Third Assistant Collector.

Mr H A Acworth has delivered over and Mr W Woodward has received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Messrs C B Winchester and N Krishnarao Manjunath have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Huzur Deputy Collectors, Ratnagiri.

Messrs. P L Charles and J Elphinston have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Collectorate.

Lieut T R M Macpherson and Mr A Jardine have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Kanara.

Mr N N Kirtikar delivered over and Mr R G C Westbrook has received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Kanara Range.

Mr F Rowe, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, who was transferred to the Ratnagiri Survey has been re-transferred to the Poona and Nasik Survey.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

683-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Thacker Ruttonsey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee and T. (part heard.)

398-77—Craigie, L and O—Bai Nahim vs Purmanundass Jewandass and others—M and G, M M M, and Muljee and B.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Ags Mahomed Tuckee, &c. vs Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.

440-78—Smith and F—C A Turner vs Hajee Mahomed Jaffer bin Haji—Macfarlane and G.

559-78—Lynch and T—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee—Jefferson and P.

119-76—Prescot and W—Bai Kesserbai vs Thacker Narronjee Walljee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

585-78—Janardhun and G—Eduljee Rustomjee Mody vs Abdool Rahimon—H Bicknell—Part heard.

125-79—Ardeshir and H—Ardeshir Bezonjee vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford and B.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie L and O.

586-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ruxsordass Hunsraj—Tyabjee and S.

269-79—Khunderao M—Nanabhoy Balaje Soonderjee and another vs Narayen Morojee—Crawford and B.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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CALENDAR FOR JUNE & JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....27th, 10h. 47·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Fri. 27	.....	5 27	6 39	4 26 m 4 55 a	10 21 m 11 14 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	5 40 m 5 32 a	11 33 m ..
Sun. 29	.....	5 27	6 39	6 58 m 6 38 a	0 25 m 0 50 a
Mon. 30	St. Peter's Day.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	8 17 m 7 45 a	1 19 m 2 9 a
July. Tues. 1	....	5 28	6 39	9 22 m 8 47 a	2 24 m 3 14 a
Wed. 2	English Mail expected	5 28	6 39	10 17 m 9 50 a	3 21 m 4 14 a
Th. 3	.....	5 28	6 39	11 5 m 10 46 a	4 15 m 5 7 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WEDDERBURN—June 24th, at Poona, the wife of William Wedderburn, C. S., of a daughter.
FORREST—June 25th, at the Sungum, Poona, the wife of G. W. Forrest, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CANTOPHER—June 16th, at Relwandi, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Francis William, infant son of Bernard W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer. R. I. P.
MENESES—June 26th, at Bandora Hill, Mr. Camille Menesse, aged 66, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—June 23rd, at 51, Park Street, the wife of T. A. Martin, of a daughter,

DEATHS.

EYEARS—June 17th, at Simla, Frances, the wife of Mr. G Eyears, of Calcutta, aged 46.
WRIGHT—June 20th, at Attock, Surgeon-Major J. H. Wright, A.M.B., doing duty with 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following are the NAMES of the GENTLEMEN who have been duly NOMINATED and SECONDED as CANDIDATES for ELECTION as MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION at the Election to be held on the 30th instant:—

Ward No.	Persons nominated.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Herjeebhoy Ardaseer Dadysett.	Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee.	Mr. Hunkondass Nurrotumdass.
	Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia.	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	Mr. Cursetji Furdoonji.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th June 1879.

SPORTING.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

RETURN tickets for one month for horses are granted on this line.

J. HUMFREY, Hon. Sec.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

A FEW days ago we remarked upon the present unsatisfactory condition of the Deccan, and by describing some of the actual and visible effects produced by forest conservancy—even on a small scale—endeavourd to show that the arguments of those who assert that there is something far more radically wrong with the country than mere defective revenue laws,—demand the most careful attention that the public and Government can bestow upon the subject. And, indeed, this question, we think, must before long become the pressing one of the day, the interests involved affect not only the Deccan, but the whole of India. The process of forest denudation, and of so-called reclamation of wooded waste lands is still unfortunately going on throughout the length and breadth of the country—save perhaps in that part over which the views of the Governor of Bombay have had effect in checking the devastation. But even in the Bombay Presidency, although the foolish destruction of woods has now fortunately been partially put a stop to, it is becoming a question whether enough is being done in the way of restoration, and whether the mischief has not already gone too far—nay, whether the time has not arrived for considering if it is not only incumbent, but actually of pressing necessity, that Government shall take steps to restore the hills and uplands of this Presidency to the condition in which Nature intended they should be in.

We do not as yet go the length of affirming positively with Mr. Cook, whose valuable and suggestive contribution we published the other day, that the presence or absence of forests affects the actual rainfall and climate of a country. That they have done so in many cases, and in various instances, is an ascertained fact, but still this part of the question remains in many of its bearings a disputed one, and one upon which various and conflicting opinions exist. For instance, it does not appear likely that the periodical arrival in India of the moisture-weighted clouds brought by the trade winds of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Stokes introduced the Probate and Administration Bill, the District Delegate Bill, and Religious Congregations Bill. Mr. Colvin introduced the Parsees Family Domains Bill. All these Bills were referred to Select Committees. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

Colonel Horace Brown has arrived at Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ABDICATION OF THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, JUNE 26.

In compliance with an order from the Sultan, the Khedive has abdicated in favour of Prince Towfik (the hereditary Prince).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 6½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 76⅞

4½ per cent. do. 82½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 97⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 116⅞

Bar Silver 51⅞

About £300,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Salado.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 26, 7-30 A. M.

Steamer for Manilla leaves Saigon 29th.

GALLE, JUNE 26, 11-30 A. M.

French Mail steamer Tigre from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 26.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 63 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and stormy; wind variable 6 to 9 miles; thermometer 79·5; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 1 inch 14 cents.

MANGALORE (25th).—Weather rainy; wind S.E.S.W. Fall of rain 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 95; barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 66 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered	17 15	19 90	21 33
25 Wednesday.....	2 15	.....	.....
26 Thursday	.....	1 10	1 12
Total	19 30	21 0	22 45
Fall up to 26th June 1878	11 11	13 68	14 64

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The returns from Colaba is up to midnight.

At the High Court, yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in the suit brought by Gocooldas Jugmoondas against Lukhmidas Khemjee and others to recover from the defendant Mooljee Canjee the sum of Rs. 1,61,500, which sum was said to be due by him to the National Financial Association on account of advances and for calls, and also in respect of damages for acts *ultra vires* done by him as a director of the company. Mooljee Canjee had obtained the benefit of Act 28 of 1865; and it was alleged that, in order to conceal his effects from his creditors, he effected, in collusion with his uncle, the defendant Lukhmidas Khemjee, certain colourable and fictitious mortgages, and otherwise fraudulently dealt with his property. It was further alleged that in 1869 Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, partner of Lukhmidas Khemjee, at the instigation of Mooljee Canjee, and in collusion with Lukhmidas, purchased the claims of the company against Mooljee for Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff Gocooldas, having recently discovered the alleged frauds, purchased from the present liquidator, Mr. F. R. Vicajee, for the sum of Rs. 2,000, all the claims of the company against Mooljee Canjee; and thereupon brought this suit. The defendant Lukhmidas Khemjee and Hurry Bhanjee contended by their written statement that, even if the allegations in the plaint were true, the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit. By arrangement between the parties, his Lordship was asked—before hearing the suit on its merits—to give his decision on the preliminary point, which was argued by counsel at some length. That decision was given yesterday. The authorities cited in the case appeared to his Lordship to establish that the real test in cases of this nature is, whether the transaction was a *bona fide* purchase of the matter in dispute or one for the purpose of maintaining or proceeding with the litigation. In the present case, the purchaser of the company's claims was neither a creditor nor a shareholder of the company, but was a complete outsider. The assignment was, his Lordship thought, effected with a view to litigation; and the case was the simple one of a stranger officiously interfering in a matter in which he had no concern whatever. In his Lordship's opinion, the suit fell within the class of cases which both English law and the principles enunciated by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council discouraged as against sound public policy. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs. The defendants contended that, even if the allegations of the plaint were true, the suit could not be maintained; but apart from the result of his Lordship's decision on a preliminary point of law, some cynics might be tempted to speculate on the merits of the case which that decision leaves untouched. What, if the allegations of the plaint were true?

THE suit of Dr. Doolittle against Mr. John Wilson, of the Great World Circus, which has been amicably settled, as already stated by us, was mentioned to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The Advocate General, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to its being struck out until the arrangement agreed upon between the parties was formally completed. The matter, we believe, will be mentioned again to-day.

WE learn by telegram from the Political Resident at Aden, that the rinderpest amongst the cattle in the settlement, and the "Loodiana disease" amongst the horses of the Aden troop, are less violent since last report, but still exist.

Apropos of our article of yesterday on the subject of Indian missions, we extract the following anecdote from the *Bangalore Examiner*:—

An instance occurred, during the sitting of the recent Conference, of the indifference, and, we are sorry to add, aversion, with which missionaries and their work are regarded by some Anglo-Indians. It would seem that a visitor to Bangalore drove up to the Cubbon, desirous of obtaining lodgings, but before doing so, he made the enquiry, with evident anxiety,—"Where are the missionaries staying?" "In the 'bachelors' quarters' and under tents," was the reply. "Thank goodness," said the visitor, with evident relief, "I am afraid I should not have been able to hit it off with them, if we were lodged in the same apartments!" The above incident is well worth noting, as showing the little interest and sympathy of Anglo-Indians in the work of the missionary. By some the missionaries are considered as busybodies, especially by officials, who nervously keep in view the non-intervention policy in matters of religion maintained by the Government.

THE supply from home of inland post cards for India has, for the present year, been limited to 20 millions.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the selection made by the Government of India of Mr. Jacob, of the Bengal Civil Service, to compile an index to the revised Indian Acts and Regulations.

MR. L. O. PEABYN, Accountant General and Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency at Madras, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 30th April.

MR. A. W. SCANLAN, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, has obtained an extension of leave on medical certificate for five months.

DR. RIBBENTROP, of the Forest Department, has been detained in England for a month beyond the time at which his leave expired, in order to afford him an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Thomas Routledge on the subject of the preparation of paper from bamboo stems, a branch of industry to which much importance is now attached.

IN consideration of the special circumstances of the case, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to permit him to relax the pension rules in the case of employés whose services may be dispensed with in the impending revision and reorganization of civil establishments in Mysore.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to Mr. Talboys Wheeler of a superannuation pension of Rs. 3,000 a year; with a bonus of Rs. 18,000 (or one year's salary), in consideration of his being compelled to retire before he is actually liable to superannuation, and of the fact that he has fallen out of employment in consequence of circumstances not altogether within his control.

THE extension of the Sambhur branch of the Rajputana State Railway, across the Lake to Gudha, and thence to Nawa and Jhowra on the north shore, in all a distance of 17 miles, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The estimated cost of the extension is over 7 lakhs of rupees; and the branch, which will be completed in a few weeks, will enable the Government to profitably dispose of large accumulations of salt at the Nawa and Gudha depots on the north of the Sambhur Lake.

COLONEL NIXON, Political Agent at Bagdad, will shortly retire on being replaced by Colonel Miles now at Muscat. Major Euan Smith will be deputed to Muscat; Mr. Fitzgerald remaining as First Assistant at Hyderabad.

ON Sunday morning, the 8th inst., the Union Jack was seen flying half mast high from the signal station at Fort Frederick, Trincomalee, and on inquiry it was ascertained that a sad event had taken place. Surgeon Major Hannagan had died suddenly. The deceased had every appearance of good health, and was busily engaged with his duties only a few minutes before he died. He was seized with a fit of heart apoplexy, and expired almost immediately. His remains were interred with full military honours. Surgeon Major Hannagan served through the Ashantee war, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, for which he received the medal and clasp. He is deeply regretted by all who knew him, and much sympathy is felt for his widowed lady, who with a young family are left to mourn his loss.

THE *Indian Daily News*—A difficulty connected with appeals in the Small Cause Court at present is this—the most trivial mistake cannot be set right, or a judgment altered in any way, without going through a trial of the case again. This leads to additional cost and delay, and the Court should have power to amend judgments, without a second hearing. When the appeal bench found that the judgment or order complained of was wrong in law merely, or other purely technical ground, and not on the facts, and that but for the erroneous view of the law or point taken by the judge at the first trial, the judgment would have been the other way, the decision should be altered at once, and a judgment entered for the opposite party, without going through the form of a new trial. There is nothing gained by, and no necessity for, a new trial, and the re-examination of witnesses if the judgment is right on the facts, or is not complained of on this ground. It is only when the decision on the facts is impugned that a new trial becomes necessary.

A QUESTION of great importance, says a Calcutta paper, to the mercantile community, has lately been raised and decided in the Small Cause Court, Calcutta. We have no doubt most commercial men have noticed the decision relating to the stamping of brokers' bought and sold notes, in which it has been held that under the new Now Stamp Act these contracts require a one anna stamp. Formerly they required no stamp, but Act 1 of 1879 which came into force on 1st April last provides by No. 46 Schedule I. that every note or memorandum sent by broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock, or marketable security, exceeding in value 20 rupees) shall bear a stamp of one anna. Under the old Act (XVIII. of 1869) section 15 clause (8), every "agreement or memorandum of an agreement for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise" was exempt from duty. Schedule II. of the new Act, which enumerates the "Instruments chargeable with Stamp Duty" has the following:—"(2) agreement or memorandum of agreement, —(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of Schedule I." And so it has been held that brokers' bought and sold notes do not come within the exemption, but are specially liable to duty under the first schedule. Documents which ought to be stamped, and are not stamped, cannot be put in the evidence to prove a contract, and under section 34 of the Act the courts cannot now receive such documents on payment of a penalty of Rs. 5 as formerly in the case, where the instrument is one chargeable with a duty of one anna. These alterations and greater restrictions in the law should be borne in mind by all men of business, or they may find themselves in an awkward fix some day.

THE Wyer controversy has at last been finally settled in the North-West. It may be remembered that Mr. Wyer, having violently attacked and condemned the famine administration in 1877-78 in his own district, Budaon, and generally throughout his Province, was found guilty by the N.-W. P. Government of misstatements, exaggeration, and error. He was served permission to show cause against this very severe judgment, and was allowed by Sir George Couper to do so. He accordingly submitted a long reply and defence to the strictures recorded on his conduct in the resolution of the Government issued last November. And he added many recriminations, including a new charge of cruelty against the jail officer, Dr. Rutledge, whom he accuses of inhumanly whipping a man with a fractured arm. This paper has received the careful attention of the N.-W. P. Government; and the Lieutenant-Governor, after a minute and exhaustive analysis of its contents, has summed up as follows:—"Mr. Wyer has not improved his position by putting forth the memorandum under consideration. He has reiterated his former statements with great vigour, and has made fresh ones; but the whole have been more or less completely refuted, and none have been substantiated. Sir George Couper trusts that with increasing years and experience Mr. Wyer will acquire greater accuracy of statement and expression. He will do well to bear in mind the golden maxim to keep the pen dipped in oil, and write like a Regulation. Had he done so he would not now be in what His Honour cannot regard as other than a humiliating position. To an officer of Mr. Wyer's sensibilities the above refutation of his statements is in itself a fitting, and at the same time, perhaps, a sufficient punishment; and Sir George Couper will, therefore, say no more except that he offers Dr. Rutledge his cordial sympathy in the position in which he found himself placed by Mr. Wyer, and assures him that he considers that he has triumphantly vindicated himself from the cruel and unfounded charge which Mr. Wyer preferred against him."

IN face of the assurance of the Ministerial whip, we can hardly agree with the *Indian Daily News*, that England is on the eve of a general election. Already the cards are being shuffled, says the "Calcutta seer." Should the Conservatives lose, and they are not sure of a victory, Lord Lytton would certainly be recalled by the Liberals. He will therefore probably be promoted out of India. Sir John Strachey will be required at home as a referee on financial questions, which are sure to come to the front. Sir Ashley Eden has been called to Simla on an Army Commission, but he will always be on the spot ready to act for Sir John Strachey, or to fill a seat in Council, should the divisions in the Council leave a seat vacant. Assam will be given back to Bengal as a measure of economy. Mr. Luttman-Johnson has already been rewarded by being promoted at a bound from officiating second grade, to substantive first grade, Deputy Commissioner. Lord Lytton's successor will be either an unknown peer, the muddle and mar mediocrity of Madras, or Sir Richard Temple. Of course, Sir John Strachey will write "Bart." after his name. Has he not paid for the Afghan war with an Indian Famine Insurance, instead of throwing the burden on the English treasury? And has he not remitted the duties on Lancashire goods? Men are rewarded for far less weighty services than these. There is a shuffling of the cards, and already rumours are rife of what may be. We give a few of those current, leaving it to our readers to take them for what they may be worth.

THE *Englishman* gives the following version of the failure of the "Temple Asylum" scheme, which another Calcutta paper recently attributed to "jealousy and kindred feelings" on the part of Sir Ashley Eden:—"When the scheme was first set on foot, Sir Richard Temple agreed to assist in promoting it. The main proposal was the eventual foundation of a permanent hospital at a cost of about a lakh and a half of rupees. As a temporary measure, however, it was arranged that, till sufficient subscriptions should be collected for the permanent building, an adjacent house and lands were to be acquired by Government, and that such alterations and additions, estimated to cost Rs. 35,000, as the house required to adapt it to its new purpose, were to be met for the time from the subscriptions raised for the asylum. The subscriptions thus used were to be refunded when the permanent asylum was taken in hand, and the temporary asylum was then to be converted into a women's ward of the Sealdah hospital. A year afterwards, when Sir Ashley Eden succeeded to the Government, Dr. Woodford asked for an official declaration of the intentions of Government. It appeared that, although subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 74,455 had been promised, less than Rs. 20,000,—or not much more than half the amount required for the improvements to the Government building lent for the temporary asylum—had been paid in, and when the pertinent question was put to Dr. Woodford from what funds he proposed to maintain the hospital, he replied that he had been promised Rs. 300 a year, or Rs. 25 a month, for this purpose. Obviously, the Government had here nothing to go upon, and Dr. Woodford was told that the Lieutenant-Governor would await a further report regarding the receipt of subscriptions. Two years more were allowed to pass away. Public meetings were held, and it was finally reported that Dr. Woodford's efforts,—efforts for which he deserves every credit,—had resulted in a total realization from the beginning of Rs. 25,773, of which Rs. 22,698 had been paid to the executive engineer. The result, then, of two years of toil was Rs. 3,000 added to the amount devoted to the improvements in the beginning of 1877. The Committee were still very far from the moderate sum of Rs. 38,000 required for this purpose—indeed their chairman himself declared that there was no prospect of the amount being realised—while they had still only a promise of Rs. 25 a month to go upon or the support of an asylum to contain 125 patients. How far they were from the lakh and a half required for the permanent asylum, which was the foundation of the scheme, and the funded capital or guaranteed subscriptions sufficient to provide for 250 patients, we leave to mathematicians to say."

ON Sunday morning, the 8th inst., the Union Jack was seen flying half mast high from the signal station at Fort Frederick, Trincomalee, and on inquiry it was ascertained that a sad event had taken place. Surgeon Major Hannagan had died suddenly. The deceased had every appearance of good health, and was busily engaged with his duties only a few minutes before he died. He was seized with a fit of heart apoplexy, and expired almost immediately. His remains were interred with full military honours. Surgeon Major Hannagan served through the Ashantee war, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, for which he received the medal and clasp. He is deeply regretted by all who knew him, and much sympathy is felt for his widowed lady, who with a young family are left to mourn his loss.

As is usual during a recess, the Whitsuntide holidays have been taken advantage of by a number of members of Parliament to air their numerous crotchets throughout the country. Mr. Chamberlain, the junior member for Birmingham, never allows such an opportunity to slip, and we consequently hear of him taking a leading part in the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Gloucester, where the burden of his song was the misconduct of the present Government. We must go back to France in the time of the Second Empire to find a parallel to the present position of England, says the colleague of Mr. Bright, for it is so absorbed with questions of foreign policy that no attention is paid to home affairs. But this comparison can no longer be sustained; for while France has been engaged in rebuilding the waste of war and repairing the edifice of prosperity, England has been spending money in carrying on expensive wars, and getting into hot water in every quarter of the globe. Yet home affairs are in such a condition as to need the utmost attention and to tax the resources of the wisest statesmanship. Her Majesty's Ministers no longer ignore the terrible distress which obtains throughout England, and which excites the gloomiest apprehensions in thoughtful minds. Mr. Chamberlain does not charge this state of the country wholly upon the Government, but he contends that the Ministerial policy has prolonged and intensified its evil effects—one nothing for it, and it is unquestionable that the foreign complications and entanglements under which England has for some time laboured is calculated to blunt the edge of legitimate enterprise, and so materially affect the national prosperity. The bounds of Parliamentary criticism are, however, passed when Mr. Chamberlain goes on to denounce the present Ministry as no better than a firm of fraudulent directors. The Government are about, he says, to prosecute the Board of Directors of a Bank; but he knew "a Board of Directors much nearer Westminster against whom also a suspicion would lie of having obtained money under false pretences and of having published reports calculated to deceive the public." The voice of Sir William Hart Dyke is seldom heard; his duties in the House being such as to leave him little or no leisure for the delivery of speeches. It is therefore natural that the Ministerial whip should take the opportunity of a recess in order to let his opinions be known. Rumours of a dissolution have lately been plentiful; but we suppose that the speech delivered by Sir William at Manchester will for a time set these at rest. On the subject of dissolution, indeed, we should hardly have been expected to be communicative, even if we had been in possession of any secret official information. But he most positively declared that he had none. He could not say that he had ever meddled with politics; but he did say that he had no story to tell; and it may fairly be assumed, therefore, that in the matter of a dissolution Government will be guided by circumstances. Sir W. Dyke, however, has grounds for believing in the prolongation of the present Parliament. He assures us that though there have been a hundred and thirty-six elections since the year 1874, the majority of the Government in the House of Commons is even larger at the present moment than it was then. It was known, indeed, that the numerical strength of the Government had suffered no serious diminution during the past five years; but it will surprise many people to hear that it has actually increased.

UNVEILING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES STATUE.

DESPITE the most unfavourable state of the weather, the ceremony of unveiling the Equestrian Statue of the Prince of Wales was performed yesterday afternoon with great eclat; The weather was indeed execrable—a wilder and a wetter day has seldom been experienced in Bombay, but the occasion was of such surpassing interest as to override the considerations of personal discomfort, damp clothes, and probable bad colds, and there people were in spite of them. Some people predicted that there would be no guard of honour, because the duty had been entrusted to the Volunteers, and it was argued that they would not run the risk of getting wet and spoiling their pretty uniforms; but the Volunteers showed they were not made of such miserable stuff, and turned out a goodly number, a hundred or more, beside the band. They were posted under the portico at the end of Watson's Hotel. The place reserved for the guests was under the portico of the Municipal Office and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, where carpets were laid and chairs were arranged. A dais with an elaborately upholstered couch on it had been erected for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor, with a carpeting of red cloth and a background of gaily coloured flags. Behind His Excellency's seat, too, was suspended the Municipal banner displaying the armorial bearings of the town, with Bombay's proud motto, *Urbs prima in India*.

The Statue, which as has been already stated, is the gift to Bombay of Sir Albert Sassoon, and the work of the eminent sculptor, Mr. Boehm, stands in the open space in front of the Municipal Office, and faces towards Rampart Row and the Frere Fountain. Up till four o'clock yesterday, horse and man were swathed in an ugly envelope of white cotton sheeting: but about that time a pretty blue and white screen—or one that would have been pretty but for the fact that it had become freely spattered with mud—was drawn up round it, and the swaddling clothes were removed. The first view of the Statue offered to the public was obtained at this time by those who happened to be early enough on the scene—at least a view of His Royal Highness's was obtained above the top of the screen, which had not been hoisted quite high enough before the "peeling" process was commenced. This matter quickly remedied, however, and by the time the bulk of the visitors began to arrive known of the Prince's bare head only was visible. There was leisure, before the arrival of the Governor, to notice who was present in the portico. Amongst the large crowd collected were Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon D. Sassoon, Mr. Elias D. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. E. Abraham, Mr. H. Solomon, the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin (Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay), General Warre (Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army), Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court of Judicature), Brigadier General Aitchison, Brigadier General Brooke, Major General Hewett, Captain Cooke-Collis, Major F. Hore, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Mr. F. Matthew, Dr. Blaney (Chairman of the Town Council) Dr. Blanc, Dr. Doolitte, Mr. W. Gill, Mr. White, Mr. Vincent, (Deputy Commissioner of Police), Mr. Duxburry, Mr. Walker, Mr. Simpson (*Illustrated London News*), Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. Vouillon, Mr. Gostling, Mr. J. Ryan, Captain Brebner; Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon. Morarjee Gocouldas, C.I.E., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, &c., &c. There were about 100 invitations issued, and very many more attended, beside a great crowd in the rain outside.

About ten minutes to five the Volunteer Band struck up "God save the Queen" in token of the arrival of H. E. the Governor who a minute or two afterwards entered the portico, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Frith, and Captain Deane-Pitt. After a few minutes spent in greetings, His Excellency took his seat on the dais, and Mr. Solomon David Sassoon read the following address:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.—I am here to-day as the representative of my brother, Sir Albert Sassoon, and on his behalf I have to ask His Excellency the Governor to unveil the statue presented by him to his fellow-citizens of Bombay in commemoration of the visit paid to us by our future Sovereign. Although more than three years have elapsed since the loyal inhabitants of Bombay had the honor of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I can well recall the enthusiasm with which he was received by the vast and varied population of this city when he first set foot on India's shore. Other cities afterwards vied with ours in the magnificence of the reception which they accorded to the eldest son and heir of our beloved Queen-Empress, but nowhere in India,—I may say nowhere in the British Empire,—was it possible to excel the display here made of sentiments of the most heartfelt loyalty to the Crown and personal good-will to the Prince. The many noble and endearing qualities of His Royal Highness, his manly and dignified presence, and his unassuming and amiable manners made a lasting impression on all who saw him, and it was therefore felt by my brother, Sir Albert Sassoon, and doubtless also by many of his fellow-citizens, that the political and social importance of the first visit ever paid to India by a Prince of Wales rendered it deserving of commemoration in a manner which would for ever connect His Royal Highness individually with the event in which he figured so prominently. Sir Albert's attachment to the city where he and all our family, including our lamented father, passed so many years of prosperity,—combined with his loyal devotion and Imperial Sovereign, prompted him to desire that he might be the one to provide the necessary memorial, and thus make Bombay, in the possession of it, fulfil her Municipal motto "Prima in India." A suggestion was made that the memorial should take the form of an equestrian statue of the Prince, and this met with the gracious approval and sanction of His Royal Highness, and has been duly carried out. The execution of the work was entrusted to the celebrated sculptor, Mr. J. E. Boehm, and I think that both as a specimen of art workmanship and as an ornament to the city it will be viewed with admiration by all of us when the veil, which at present covers it, is allowed to fall. His Excellency the Governor has been good enough to tear himself away from the many weighty affairs which are engaging his attention in Poona in order to preside on this occasion, and I take the opportunity of thanking him for his courteous readiness in acceding to my request. I am sorry that Sir Albert Sassoon could not be here to-day, but he has desired me to express the great pleasure it gives him to present his fellow citizens with this memorial of one of the most interesting events in the annals of our city, and to add that his gratification would have been considerably enhanced if he could have managed to come out here to see it unveiled by our esteemed and popular Governor. I beg that His Excellency will now unveil the equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and hand it over on behalf of Sir Albert Sassoon to the city of Bombay. (Applause.)

In response to this invitation, His Excellency the Governor descended from the dais and walked to the front of the portico, and standing there with an umbrella held over his head by an obliging policeman, he severed a string attached to the ropes which held the screen up round the statue, and the blue and white (and muddy) drapery subsided and exposed the statue and pedestal in full view. Three hearty cheers were given by the crowd, the Land Battery across the *maidan* fired a Royal salute, and the Volunteer Band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The Governor, still holding in his hand the knife with which he had cut the string (a handsome implement of Cutchée manufacture which will have a suitable inscription engraved on the blade and be presented to His Excellency in memory of the occasion) stood for some minutes in the rain with the umbrella poised over his head. Mr. Johnson, of Messrs Browne and Shepherd, was to have taken a photograph at this point of the ceremony, but the operation was of course rendered impossible by the weather. The Governor, before returning to his seat, walked out to and round the statue which he, in common with everybody present, evidently admired very much as a capital likeness and a splendid work of art. When he returned to the portico and resumed his position on the dais, His Excellency addressed those present as follows:—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR said—Mr. Sassoon, ladies and gentlemen, I have now to conclude these proceedings by a task which is very satisfactory that on this occasion so bright an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen and so great a multitude of natives should have been assembled in the midst of such tempestuous weather. Gentlemen, there is in this circumstance a reflection, that like the statue which we have just unveiled stands unshakeable in the midst of the tearing hurricane, the thundering clouds, and the driving rain, so the power which it symbolises will stand unshaken amid foreign wars, domestic disturbances, political excitement, agrarian distress, and commercial depression. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Gentlemen, this is the second statue that has been erected out of doors in this city; some indoor statues we have, but outdoor ones, I venture to think, are still among the *desiderata* of this city. Those who are acquainted with Calcutta know that in all parts of the *maidan* and esplanade there, statues are erected to the statesmen and heroes of the Empire. Surely, gentlemen, there are many great and good citizens of Bombay, whose memory should be perpetuated by outdoor statues. But if a beginning is to be made it could not be better made than by the erection of this noble statue which Bombay has placed at the end of the long series of buildings in memory of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, and by this costly, this munificent, this beautiful statue which you now see before you. Remember, gentlemen, that we are now assembled within the Municipal Hall of this city, in the midst of all the Municipal authorities and members of the Corporation. In the bas-relief of the pediment of the statue you find the Municipal Chamber represented as presided over by not then a native of Bombay. We are glad to see, my native friends, that there is still a native president of the Corporation, Mr. Mandlik, who worthily fills the office that was at that time filled by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and it is remarkable that the ostrich feathers of the Royal arms are embodied in the armorial bearings of the Municipality which hang over our heads. Then, gentlemen, it is most satisfactory, as I remarked before, that such a great multitude of natives should be assembled before us should come here in the pouring rain to testify the loyal interest which they take in this ceremony. I am sure, gentlemen, we all endorse the very appropriate remarks that were made in the address which has just been read, regarding the gracious bearing of His Royal Highness towards all his future subjects when he visited Bombay. Gentlemen, I can assure you that the event of the Royal visit made a great impression upon the imagination of the masses of the teeming millions of this country, but more particularly upon the educated natives and upon all those natives who were privileged to be admitted to the Royal presence, that visit exercised a lasting and a most beneficial influence. Gentlemen, we all believe, I say with confidence on behalf of my European countrymen present, that loyalty towards the British throne is deeply seated in the native character. (Applause.) This statue, I am sure, will for all time coming regarded with reverence and affection by the vast crowds of people who will pass through this great thoroughfare. The sight of this visible emblem, this outward sign, gratifies that sentiment which the natives of India above all nations and peoples of the earth feel towards old established and lawfully constituted sovereignty as represented by the person of the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) I feel confident that there would be a confidence in the governing race regarding the loyalty of those races which it is their lot and their privilege, under Providence, to govern. That confidence I can assure you, my native friends, resides, and I believe will ever reside, in the minds of the governing class. Why, how can we think otherwise? We know, and you see that your sentiments are made to the light, that we have done and are still doing our best for the moral and material improvement of the country and for the advancement—social, political, and administrative—of the people; that, despite those difficulties which are inseparable from all great undertakings by erring humanity, and despite errors in practice, still we as a Government have nothing to repent of and nothing to reproach ourselves with as regards policy or intention. We know, then, as it is natural that the vast majority of the people, and especially the vast majority of the educated classes, are and must ever be loyal to the British Government. If there are any natives who think otherwise (they must be few) let their own consciences condemn them. And when I say that we repose confidence, it is no blind confidence; on the contrary, we well know the many and sudden troubles which may supervene in a country like this, and we are as a Government and as a people ever wide awake towards all manifestations of a troublous or unpleasant character, if ever such manifestations should occur. Then, ladies and gentlemen, this statue is by no means the only memorial which the Royal visit, or rather I should say the Royal visits, the two Royal visits, have bequeathed to this city, for we have many works of public beneficence which will recall to all future generations the memory of those visits. First there is the Prince's Dock, the commencement and inauguration of which was expedited and received great impulse from the Royal visit; there is our beautiful Sailors' Home within sight of this assembly; there is the Queen's Road; there are the public gardens in the Elphinstone Circle. Now, gentlemen, the Post has spoken of "footprints in the sands of time." Why, these memorials of the Royal visits are indeed grand vestiges for the future generations of this country, and they are landmarks of time for the guidance of all generations to come. Then, gentlemen, let me recall to your remembrance that this costly and magnificent present to the city does not stand alone in the honourable annals of the munificence of Bombay. It really only one out of a long list of public benefactions. Memory is apt to be so short in a shifting society like ours, that like as so many good citizens have done their duty before us by making public donations, it is for us at least to perform the simple duty of remembering them. Then I make no apology for reminding you of the public benefactions by Mr. David Sassoon, the father of Sir Albert who has given this statue to the city. I remind you of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, of the Alms-house at Poona, of the Reformatory and Industrial Institution at Bombay, of the clock tower in the Victoria Gardens, and of the many contributions to the Sailors' Homes at Bombay and at Hongkong, all the beneficions of Mr. David Sassoon alone. Then there is the Mechanics' Institute, next door to us here, in which father and son, David and Albert Sassoon, joined. Then by Mr. (now Sir Albert) Sassoon alone there were given 14 lakhs of rupees or £15,000 to the Elphinstone High School; there is the organ in the Town Hall; there is the statue of the late Prince Consort at the Victoria and Albert Museum: and there is that interesting work, the Sassoon Dock, which, as I mentioned to you on a former occasion, was the first instance of a wet dock ever built in Western India. But these are what may be called public benefactions meant for all races and creeds of men. It is a good maxim that charity and benevolence begin at home, and it is a happy thought to remember that the Sassoons, whilst benefiting all races and classes of their fellow creatures as far as they were able, never forgot their own kindred and their own people. We have, therefore, again a long list of what may be termed communal charities and benefactions—there is the synagogue and school at Bombay; there is the synagogue and school at Poona; and there is the specious school house at the far off city of Bagdad. Now, gentlemen, these circumstances offer a good example to us Christian communities. We see how much difficulty we have in supporting our communal institutions, although we have all the benefit of Government establishments, of officials influence, and of social support. See what things a single community of the Hebrews does! See how well their schools and their churches are maintained, and from that let us learn a lesson for ourselves. To give an idea of the truly catholic scope of the Sassoons' charities, I will venture to read to you an eloquent passage from a speech of Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of the City of London, that was delivered in 1873 at the Guildhall in London, when the Freedom of the City of London was presented to Sir Albert Sassoon. The passage runs thus:—"The resolution,"—that is, the resolution of the Corporation of the city of London, which conferred upon Sir Albert, the Freedom of the City, the highest of all civic honours in England. "The resolution refers to your munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire. It is the cosmopolitan and unsectarian scope of your liberality, no less than its extent, which has attracted the attention of this honourable court. Schools for Indian and Jewish children, colleges for the higher education of the native youth, institutes for mechanics, hospitals for the diseased, retreats for the convalescent, and reformatories for the depraved—such are some of the numerous works of charity which your judicious liberality has either founded or fostered, not only in Bombay, the place of your residence, but Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Persia, and Great Britain have shared in your widespread munificence, which has culminated in the establishment of scholarships in connection with the schools founded by this corporation, of which this honourable court is justly proud." (Applause.) But further let me draw for your consideration, ladies and gentlemen, and especially for the consideration of our native friends present, just one moral which is to be deduced from the history of the Sassoon family. Now, gentlemen, the Sassoon family are of the Hebrew persuasion. Their name is Hebrew, perhaps Arabian, and their original habitat was Bagdad. There the father of Sir. David Sassoon was long established as a merchant, as his fathers were merchants before him. He occupied an important financial position in the Turkish Government, but was driven from his native land, by various causes, partly accident and pestilence, and partly also dissatisfaction with the Government. In 1834 he first migrated to Bushire, doubtless under British protection, and then established himself in Bombay, a city where he ran an unbroken career of 30 years of usefulness and of prosperity. Having established a firm there the trade between Bombay and Bagdad was greatly fostered by his influence and by influence of other Jewish families who migrated after him, and who have brought a valuable accession to our mercantile communities both in Bombay and Calcutta. I allude more particularly to the Ezekiels and the Sassoons and the Ezras. Now these great Jewish families, of which the Sassoon family is the greatest, have so influenced the trade between Bombay and Bagdad, that it is now no exaggeration to say that the trade between India and Mesopotamia with its commercial centres, Bagdad and Aleppo, is "financed" at Bombay. Besides that their operations have extended to the Persian Gulf, to the interior of Persia, to such cities as Ispahan and Yezd, and ultimately to China, Hongkong, Shanghai, and even to Japan; and then, as with all other merchants in the British Empire, their operations ultimately centered in London, and from London they spread again to Liverpool and Manchester. Now from this, native gentlemen, our Asiatic fellow-subjects, two great lessons are to be derived. First, you see that it is in the British Empire that men of capital and enterprise and skill, so often become domiciled. It is the pride and the boast of England that she is constantly assimilating into her body politic, the talents and capacity of other nations. Every man who can strike a blow for England, or who can succeed in trade, or who can become a great literateur, or make discoveries in science, is welcomed, is cordially welcomed by pure English people, into the broad bosom of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Again, another important lesson is this. Are not the enormous stores of savings, all that which political economists call the sinews of commerce, as well as war, invariably concentrate themselves, as by a sort of economic law, in the British Empire. The fact that England is the richest country in the world, which means that she has the greatest amount of accumulated available savings in the world, is notorious; but not only so, for the fact is even more prominent in the case of Asia. In our Asiatic dominions are concentrated the most enterprising, the most skilful, the most intelligent capitalists, from every nation in Asia. Men of the greatest ability in commerce invariably take their talents to the places under the British flag in the hope that they will make money there, and the money they so make flourishes in the wealth and the greatness of the Empire. Of all classes the most loyal, the most devoted to the permanence of British rule, are capitalists, and great as our resources may be in our navy and army, and in our mechanical appliances, of no resource is so great as this, that we above all other nations possess the power over capital. Such, then, are the great lessons that not only the natives of India, but the whole British Empire, may learn from this most interesting and instructive history and career of the Sassoon family. (Cheers.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me conclude my address by asking you to join with me in hearty congratulations to Sir Albert Sassoon

and that that fine was remitted by Mr. Saunders. Then, on the 7th October, during the usual vacation, while Pundit Hur Sahai's court was sitting, Karimulla was dismissed by the subordinate judge. The defence had not thought fit to go into the question of the dismissal of Karimulla. The point to be noted was that Mr. Saunders's evidence was to the effect that he did not hear of this from Salamutulla or Karimulla, but from another informant. It had been remarked that Mr. Saunders took Salamutulla to the hills with him once. But this was not in October, during which month Karimulla's dismissal occurred, and it was not from Salamutulla or Karimulla that Mr. Saunders heard anything about the dismissal. Not only was he told of what had occurred by another party, but he expressed himself most unfavourable to the idea that he meant to interfere; indeed, he implied quite the contrary. So much had been made of this Karimulla matter, and Mr. Saunders had been so closely examined as to the annoyance he was supposed to have felt, that it might be very fairly asked why Mr. Saunders should be supposed to have felt any annoyance at all at the fining and dismissal of Karimulla when he had it so entirely in his own power to remit the fine which he did, and to reinstate Karimulla which he also subsequently did. Under any circumstances, therefore, the annoyance which his learned friend suggested had been felt by Mr. Saunders must have been of an extremely limited extent.

Now, as to what took place on the occasion of the assault. Mr. Saunders came down from the hills on the 28th October, and just after his return—on the following day—he was visited by Pundit Hur Sahai. There seemed to be so much popular misconception as to this visit that a few words concerning it were necessary. There might be said to be two systems of calling—that which was usual among English people—namely, calling at certain fixed and limited hours such as from noon to 2 o'clock or during a short space in the evening in the hot weather. There was the other system—that of calling at any moment over a long space of time in the morning—say from 6 to 11 o'clock. This was the fashion usually adopted by native gentlemen. Now this system assumed that the visitor could not always be received, especially if he called at the very latest hour he possibly could. It was not as of right that anyone could expect to be received at such a time. There were few Englishmen who were so intimate with one another that they could unhesitatingly call at such hours. Anyone who did call in this way must expect sometimes to be told he could not be received, and if the message sent was civil and was conveyed promptly no complaint could lie. Therefore, here at least, there was no evidence of any discourtesy on Mr. Saunders's part. Pundit Hur Sahai meanwhile was in the verandah. He had a friendly conversation with Mr. Saunders's cousin—a fact which the defence might fairly use to show that he did not go with the intention of assaulting the judge, and that, indeed, he had no bad intentions whatever in making his call; but this also went to show that there was nothing in the way he had been treated hitherto which impressed him as rude. The message reached him, and the events described in the evidence followed. Mr. Saunders came out because he heard a noisy conversation. It had not occurred to him that Pundit Hur Sahai was still there at all; as he came out he made a sort of salaam to Hur Sahai with a newspaper he held in his hand; he expressed surprise at seeing him and then, either from some interchange of words, or, as the witness Gujjoo put it, because the situation flashed upon him, he said, "I will see you at kachari." After this followed a conversation between the two gentlemen. As to the conversation there was some confusion. But on the whole the evidence was favourable to the prosecution, as it was clear that no insulting words were uttered. It had been shown by the evidence that Mr. Saunders, at some stage, used the words "chup rao" and perhaps also "chullay jao;" but it was essential to bear in mind that he made use of no such words until he had been accosted in the most extraordinary manner by Hur Sahai, and until the latter had, in the most unprecedented style, refused to leave the house. After these words had been used, after Mr. Saunders had been stirred from his careful courtesy to the usual blunt language used to repress insolence, it was not of much consequence whether the honorific "ap," or other elaborate phrases were used. If, as some of the witnesses said, Mr. Saunders reverted to such phraseology as "ap bhaisi lejaye" (do not honour me any further with your presence) or the like, it must have been by a sort of unnatural effort to restrain himself. The evidence therefore showed that Mr. Saunders did not speak bluntly or rarely to his visitor until his visitor had conducted himself in the most extraordinary manner, both by his rudeness and by his persistency in refusing to leave the house; it went even further, and clearly proved that Mr. Saunders was not at all rude, and that all his actions showed that he at least intended to behave like a gentleman. So much for his language. As to gestures of a violent kind, the evidence positively excluded anything of the sort. After the assault Mr. Watts, the magistrate, was sent for. Of the importance of this enquiry as fixing the whole facts it was impossible to speak too strongly. But as this evidence was not put in by the prosecution as part of its case, he (Mr. Denniston) would not dwell too much on it and would merely remark that, though the enquiry was informal; that was to say, it was not conducted according to any prescription of law, it was exactly the proceeding which would suggest itself to almost any man of position—not to say a responsible person like the magistrate of a district. He had already said that the details of the evidence taken down, and the importance of having had the evidence thus taken down on the spot, would not be dwelt upon by the prosecution since it did not consider it necessary to produce all the recorded evidence. But what could be safely remarked was that the sending for Mr. Watts in this manner illustrated the whole spirit of Mr. Saunders's conduct, and was a most straightforward and commendable course. It might also be remarked that upon Mr. Watts's visit, Pundit Hur Sahai made remarks which showed how he had been in the wrong and how he felt that he had been wrong—begging that he might be fined summarily, and even suggesting that his resignation should be accepted; and, further, it should be borne in mind that Hur Sahai said nothing to Mr. Watts about having been treated with discourtesy. Though he wrote a narrative to Mr. Watts alleging maltreatment he made no representation. Mr. Watts, as a certified put in by the defence should, was friendly to Hur Sahai; Mr. Watts was conducting the whole enquiry in the most deliberate manner, placing witnesses where they could not hear and so forth; yet to him Hur Sahai said nothing about discourtesy or the like. Before concluding this portion of the subject he merely wished to make one remark upon a minute by a learned judge which had been put in as evidence for the defence. This minute had that the accused could not cross-examine or something of the sort, but now the Commissioners had heard from Mr. Watts that the accused was allowed a full opportunity of cross-examining, but that he did not avail himself of it. To this circumstance also was partly due the brevity of the statements taken down by Mr. Watts—a brevity which was alluded by the learned counsel in the course of his cross-examination.

In conclusion, Mr. Denniston said—The prosecution had undertaken to show that Pundit Hur Sahai had committed an unprovoked assault upon his superior officer, Mr. Saunders, by striking him two blows with his fist. These were, he believed, the exact words of the charge, and he submitted the evidence had clearly shown this. The assault was not provoked unless there was something in the ordinary relations of life provoking violence. Now, there was not, upon the most extreme supposition, anything that occurred which should have provoked violence on the part of Hur Sahai. An Englishman's house was his castle, nor would that doctrine sound strange among other than Englishmen. If a man visited the house of another he could not be said to have received the provocation which naturally led to violence, even supposing for him to be told rudely that he must go away. In this case there was no rudeness, but, on the contrary, unexceptionable courtesy. But even supposing for the moment that there had been rudeness, such rudeness could not, in the ordinary intercourse of life, be said to provoke violence on the part of a visitor, least of all a visitor who was a subordinate. Throughout his remarks on this subject Mr. Denniston entirely ignored the fact that of these gentlemen one was a native and the other a European. He would suppose the case of two Englishmen, say an assistant or joint magistrate calling upon his magistrate—even a rude and curt refusal to receive the subordinate would not naturally provoke violence on the part of the subordinate. In such cases a man should submit first and complain afterwards. He therefore distinctly contended that the charge was proved, that there was an assault without provocation—even if there were some rudeness manifested; for rudeness did not naturally lead a visitor to assault the owner of the house who repelled him—least of all when he was a subordinate and the owner of the house his superior. But he went much further than the mere contention that there was no such rudeness as could be considered provocative of violence. He contended distinctly that there was no rudeness whatever. Mr. Saunders was a gentleman of many years' service, and he might so far be allowed to travel beyond the evidence as to say that during that time he had conducted himself towards all classes of the community with consistent kindness and gentlemanliness, and was especially distinguished for his courteous treatment of native gentlemen; and it was perhaps of some importance, even to him, that his conduct on this occasion should be properly represented. But he would leave out of sight Mr. Saunders's sentiments, as what he had chiefly to do with was the interest of Government in the matter. It was not for the interest of Government that a man who had habitually sought to behave himself towards the community just as Govern- would wish, should even be represented as guil- ment ness, and he (Mr. Denniston) therefore ur- y of rudeness to form upon this evidence, a- ed the Commissdistinct conclusion on this poin- to put on record a

As to the accused, Pu- idea of urging that h- Hur Sahai, if there was any cination, or wa- had been under some strange hallufact, of an- in some peculiar state of ill-health, or, in Den- counting for his conduct in any such way, Mr. -iston did not understand it to be his duty to oppose any such line of defence merely by itself, nor did he personally wish to be hard upon him, nor indeed did Mr. Saunders wish to see any undue punishment inflicted on him. At the same time, it was important that nothing should be done at the expense of Mr. Saunders's reputation, and he therefore asked the Commission, on the evidence, to pronounce distinctly that Mr. Saunders acted throughout as a gentleman—he might even add, as a Christian.

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
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